

The Saturday News

Vol. IV

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909

No. 34

NOTE AND COMMENT

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"The New York Independent, a very high-class influential New York weekly," we are told, "has been investigating very thoroughly the leading universities of the United States. In the latest number it refers to the University of Wisconsin, a very successful institution of learning.

"No person can consider the aims and the methods of that institution without being convinced that some such institution should be the ideal of the University of Alberta. The university is not merely a place where higher instruction is given, but it is a very active force in the life of the state. More than that, it acts or is ready to act as a special help to any person in the state who desires to use it.

"Through a well equipped and well manned institution, its objects does not seem to be so much the education of a few people to a very high state of education, as to opening up its doors to all the people. More than that, even if it does not merely invite the people to come to it, but it carries education to the people.

"The able writer in the Independent after stating that no person can say how many students attend the university and no person can define the area of the institution, proceeds to point out that the university is state wide and open to all. In one department one will find a number of mining men attending a course of two weeks in the mining department. In another, a number of farmers are at work for a few days discovering the latest methods in dairying. Practical mechanics take a few days off to look over the latest in applied mechanics.

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"Let me now assure my English friend that Canada not only can take care of herself but can and will, if necessary help the Mother Country, because the British form of government is the most free and enlightened on earth to-day. In the interest of our common

The Ministerial Changes in France

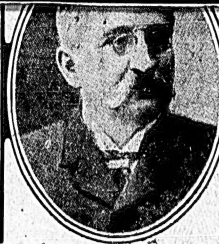


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SUB DIVISION



GENERAL PICQUART, WAR MINISTER



M. PICQUART, FOREIGN MINISTER



M. THOMSON, MINISTER OF FINANCE

The day is evidently past when with every change of ministry in France, the world wonders whether it means the fall of the republic. The stability of the French government within recent years has done much to bring the country forward in the way of material prosperity. We in Canada have always had many reasons to be interested in the course of affairs in France. These have been added to in recent times by the strong feeling of friendliness which has sprung up between the countries on the two sides of the channel which for so long filled the role of hereditary enemies, as well as by the close commercial relations which the Dominion is entering into with France

as a result of the treaty recently concluded. Although Clemenceau is no longer Premier he remains beyond comparison the most powerful man in French public life, scarcely less powerful out of office than in it, since for many years Ministries have lived only by his suzerainty. The necessity of securing his support or tolerance is recognized in the composition and programme of the new Cabinet. Half of the members were colleagues of the late Premier, and all of them are committed to a policy which is substantially identical with his own.

What we are witnessing, then, is a counterpart to the state of things observed in the Chamber of Dep-

uties after the collapse of Gambetta's single Premiership, the so-called "Grand Ministry," Gambetta continued to be as influential as he had been before, and there was no doubt among onlookers but for his premature death he would have become again the official pilot of the State. No matter which of his disciples might for a moment occupy the foreground of the political stage, he was overshadowed by the figure of Gambetta, at once dictatorial and irresponsible. It will prove all the better for France if Clemenceau, like Gambetta, does not lose his influence with his office. Mr. Briand has not yet been tested in the place of supreme authority, and therefore it

remains to be seen whether any French public man can, like Clemenceau, guide the State safely in the struggle between capital and labor, between organized workingmen and the civil power. The fact that the present Premier began as a Socialist does not commend him to the great majority of middle class Frenchmen, who are Radical Republicans.

Hitherto M. Briand has seemed to be a loyal adherent of Clemenceau. If he carries out the latter's policies faithfully he may manage to retain power, or the semblance of power, for a considerable period. It is a delicate and difficult position, however, which he occupies.

the guilt of blood on their hands, as the aforesaid Fenians ran themselves to death getting back to swell the Tammany vote in New York city. Of course any one who ventures to intimate that there is any country on earth except this great and glorious home of Tammany, the political boss, the night riders, mobs

of negro burners and kindred benevolent institutions, is liable to be suspected of suffering from the heat by a certain class of Americans, whose knowledge of the world at large would have to be searched for with a microscope and a diving bell."

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The man who insists on reminding us of "the good old times" to the disparagement of the present may read very profitably an article by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., which recently appeared in M.A.P., from which the following is taken: "Historians of the Victorian age always maintain that the eighteenth century really ended with William IV., and that the nineteenth did not begin till 1837, when the late Queen came to the throne. The argument they give in favor of that paradox is that the transformation of the world did not come till the invention of the railroad and the telegraph; and that these two mighty inventions did not begin till Queen Victoria was well seated on the throne. I sometimes think, in the same way, that the greater decorum and the greater self-restraint which are characteristic of London to-day did not begin till a much more recent period than anybody but the old fogies amongst us realize. Certainly the London within whose mighty portals I entered in the year 1870 was quite a different thing from the London of to-day.

"Great preachers, as well as politicians and novelists, have been talking about the decadence of England and the atrocities of what are called the 'Smart Set.' I can attribute their exaggerations only to the fact that they did not know the England of the seventies. For it was in that epoch that London was the roving, debauched, and dissipated city that they describe to-day. To my mind, having lived through the two epochs, London appears to me to have grown as soundly more sober, more decorous, more respectful of at least the appearance of virtue than it was thirty or forty years ago. In the sixties and seventies the public-houses were in some parts of London open all night; men of fashion, and even prominent Parliamentarians, were to be found in the boudoir of Kate Hamilton, and Londoners knew where Kate Hamilton was; prize fights were carried on openly; and indeed one of the prize fights set all England, and indeed the whole world, into a fever of excitement the memory of which is still fresh in my own veins and nerves nearly fifty years after; and in short, the immorality, the debauch, the love of liquor and the absence of all shame as to over-indulgence in it, and the coarse and Pagan feeling with regard to women—all these things, which were the true signs of moral decadence, were rampant in those years, but old days, if I may be pardoned the paradox."

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"Gentlemen, your tariff on coal and wool and lumber and iron ore is simple robbery, but my constituents must have protection on their sugar industry or be ruined," says Senator A. from the South. "It is plain thieving to put a duty on wool, lumber, iron ore and sugar," says Senator B, "but any reduction on coal is wholly out of the question."

(Continued on page 5)

Thompson's Ladies' Wear

GLOVE SALE

Silk and Lisle gloves 20 inches long, good sterling qualities, colors are black, navy, pastel, white and grey. They will not last long at the price

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New wash collars and stocks. These collars are the newest productions. Prices range from

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Auction Millinery Sale

The last sale of the Toronto Millinery Stock. The balance of all up-to-date trimmed hats, flowers, novelties will be sold by auction on

Saturday, July 31st
at 2:30 and 7:30, as Miss M. Farrell takes possession on Monday and will keep as usual all lines of up-to-date stock.

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645 JASPER AVE. W.
Special attention given to Ladies' Fine Dresses.

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Home and Society.

(Continued from page 5)
and Mrs. Fraser had charge of the ices.

Play resulted in Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick capturing the dainty prize.

Mrs. Turnbull has lent her residence to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Frith during her absence in Banff, their new home in the West end not being quite completed.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. F. Jackson will be the guests of Mrs. Bower Campbell over the week-end.

Mrs. Scoble's sister, Mrs. Ray Stephen, arrived in town on Thursday and will spend some time here.

Those who remember what a charming woman Mrs. Stephen was when here on her honeymoon a year or so ago, will look forward with genuine pleasure to meeting her again.

Mrs. Ewing entertained two tables at an informal bridge on Saturday evening in Mrs. Merton's honor, when a jolly game was participated in by the fortunate invitees, followed by a dainty supper.

Mrs. Merton, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Short, Mrs. H. C. Wilson, Mrs. Bower Campbell, Mrs. Dickens and Mrs. Turnbull were the guests of this pleasant party.

I hear that a certain bank manager in town and a decidedly striking looking girl, not yet a debutante, have announced their engagement.

A little party of Edmontonians, including Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Bower Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Scoble, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. F. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Thibault drove out to Sandy Lake early in the week, had dinner there and a glorious drive home in the cool of the evening.

Mrs. Dickens' friends have been making anxious enquiries for her all week, as she was reported quite seriously ill at the Windsor Hotel.

I hear rumors of several removals to the Coast in the immediate future, but people have a way of changing their minds at the last moment so I am not saying anything.

Mrs. Pardee and her two children are occupying the cottage at St. Albert they have taken for two years now. Several Edmontonians have enjoyed merry little trips to the pretty village to enjoy her hospitality.

Mrs. Turnbull's tea on Thursday was an exceedingly jolly and informal affair, the guests being largely asked from among the visitors at present staying at the Capital. Prominent among these was Mrs. Merton of Guelph, a bright vivacious young matron, with an exquisite figure, who wore a most becoming Princesse frock of palest green brocade silk, with a stunning bird turban with jet sequined Black of Paradise wings; Mrs. Powell in a rich black toilette, Miss Haldane's guest; Mrs. Cowan, a comparative new comer to town and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Webster's guest. The four guests included Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bower Campbell, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Fraser, the Misses Webster, and many others, and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Ewing presided at the beautifully arranged tea-table, bright and fragrant with showers of sweet peas on a lovely lace cloth. Several of the younger set assisted.

Mrs. Turnbull was wearing a pretty white muslin gown and received her guests in her own charming, unaffected way. Many missed Mrs. Crawford, always her daughter's right hand at these pleasant happenings.

Saturday saw another summer tea in full swing, the wide piazza of Mr. and Mrs. Webster's commodious new house being crowded with a gay party of men and women, enjoying a pleasant hour over the tea cups.

The Five O'Clocker was really in honor of Mrs. Wood, a guest of the

house, who received with Mrs. Webster, wearing a rich black moire gown with lace and insertion, while the hostess was also becomingly frocked in the same hue. The daughters of the house were also assisting in making everybody welcome. Miss Webster wearing a striped fawn voile gown over taffeta, with pretty lace insertion, and Miss Ethel in cool white.

Tea was served in the large airy hall, the table being set with a handsome drawn-work cloth, and crowned with a great vase of exquisite wild flowers. Here Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Balmer Watt served tea and lemonade, and Mrs. Justus Wilson the ices.

Everyone was looking very smart, I thought and all were loud in their praises of the beautiful view, and enjoying the bracing air that seems cooler and more refreshing here than almost any other spot in town.

Mrs. Harry Cooper, the latest bride was among the guests, looking very sweet and dainty in pale blue with a large white plumed hat, and being kept busy acknowledging all the good wishes extended.

I have only time for a passing reference to the very successful garden fete held at Mr. and Mrs. Groat's beautiful grounds, on Wednesday evening, as the paper does to press immediately. At that the notice must prove most inadequate, as I unfortunately arrived very late after the musical programme, as well as the tea, was practically over.

The fete was in aid of the new Anglican church, Christ Church. I believe it is to be called, to be erected on 16th St. and which is to be started in the Fall, and all the All Saints' congregation it seemed to me, as well as crowds from the other denominations, were present to give the infant church a helping hand. The plans were on view during the progress of the fete and were exciting much interest.

Judging from the crowds present, and the air of bustle and business, the booths must have done an enormous trade. I saw too Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Henderson, and several other of the indefatigable church workers present, so I know the entertainment financially as otherwise, will prove a magnificent success.

Mr. H. F. Sandeman's lawn on 3rd Avenue North, Strathcona, was the scene on Tuesday evening of a lawn social, under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of Holy Trinity Church. Mr. Sandeman is blessed with a fine grove of trees and plenty of ground. Several dozen Chinese lanterns were hung about, which when lighted, together with other decorations provided, made a very picturesque setting. Under the trees were small tables at which refreshments were served to those who wished them. Ranged along the house was the buffet. The whole scene was a very pretty one and the attendance was large. The Strathcona band gave some excellent selections in the early part, the duty of entertainment being later taken up by other volunteers. Mr. H. Harmer had arranged the programme, those taking part including Messrs Hughes, Brown, Burgess and W. Nettleton. Mrs. Jackson sang several good songs very well. The performer who pleased the crowd the most was Mr. Hughes, whose imitations and comic musical recitations are decidedly original. The attentions to and personal interest taken in visitors by the promoters contributed most conspicuously to the success of the evening.

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| 2. Canned Peas and Corn, regular 2 for 25c. | 2 for 25c |
| 3. 3lb tin Tooty's Tea, regular \$1.00. | 90c each |
| 4. McLaren's Jellies, regular 3 for 25c. | 7 for 50c |

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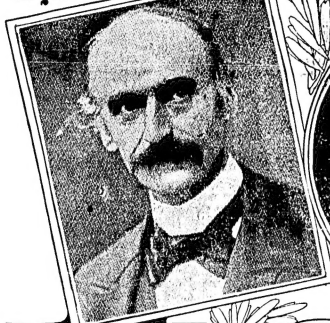
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The New Premier of France

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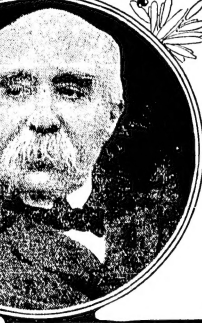


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M. CLEMENCEAU
PRIME MINISTER
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 7

LEGAL

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THE LOUNGER

It has long been known that howling on the green derives much of its popularity from the howling of another description which always follows it and which even seriously interrupts it at times. The advertisements which take place at critical junctures of a game are most mysterious to the uninitiated. Curling has also been under the suspicion of the W.C.T.U. for some years. And now we are beginning to understand what makes mountain-climbing so attractive. The other day one of the greatest mountain climbers in the world, Mr. Edward Whymper, visited Calgary on his way to his summer playground in the Rockies. A reporter from the *Albertan* sought an interview. Here is the best part of what he published.

"A reporter to see you," announced the lady in charge of Braemar Lodge.

"Does he buy drinks?" queried Mr. Whymper. He was informed that there were no refreshments of a liquid nature to be procured on the premises. "Sorry then, because I can't talk," was the quick reply. In vain did the newspaperman attempt to make conversation, but to every question there came the one reply. "Sorry, but I am utterly unable to talk unless I drink." Every loath to give up the assignment, the reporter lingered, and presently was rewarded. Mr. Whymper and Miss Willson of Braemar Lodge are great friends, and the former had a peculiarly fascinating story of his famous walk through the Rockies from Kananaskis to Yule, B.C., to tell. The newspaperman also listened, and it developed that on that occasion Mr. Whymper had been accompanied by a trusty man whose duty it was to travel by the train, and at each stopping place walk back along the track at about the time Mr. Whymper was expected, with a bottle of Bass ale.

"Ah-h, that Bass ale," sighed Mr. Whymper. Silently the reporter gathered his hat and copy paper. Silently he made for the door and out the street, he broke all Marathon records and got what he wanted. Silently he again entered that place, only to find that Mr. Whymper had gone to his room. He sent up a card. "Is it the same reporter who was here before?" was the question sent down by a grinning bell-hop.

"It is, but this time he is accompanied by two friends named Bass," was the reply. One more trip made by the bell boy, and then returned to the street, he said, "You can go up," he said, and take your two friends with you."

The rest was easy. Into a room on the floor and bed of which were thrown haversacks, field glasses, heavy nail studded boots and other necessities of a mountain climber, the reporter was ushered, and there he again met Mr. Whymper. But there was cold suspicion in his eyes. "Where are your friends?" he queried, and until they were produced there was no interviewing done.

But the suspicion vanished when Mr. Whymper had examined the label, and then and not till then was the interviewer given a seat on a kit bag stuffed full of mountain climbing gear.

In parting Mr. Whymper gave a list of those who were to accompany him on his trip. Among them were Mr. Mumm, and, unlike the Mr. Bass above referred to, however, Mr. Mumm will be present in flesh as well as in spirit. "Extra dry" is the weather forecast for this year's Alpine gathering.

Do-days never come in the Calgary newspaper world. When local and foreign news becomes scarce, the papers simply begin to say things about curling, and everybody sits up. When people were beginning to lose interest in the street cars last week an evening street train was three columns long, running across its page and informed its readers that one of its contemporaries had been "caught cold by the double-cross" it by "yielding, under land methods." "Disgraceful but futile tactics" were employed by the offender "whose circulation is so entirely on the skirts that its managing editor is gasping for breath." Won't someone please call in the police?

As if this were not enough excitement all at once for the people

of the southern city, the Lacombe Advertiser comes out with this announcement:

"Next week's issue of The Advertiser is liable to be a day late. The editor is going to Calgary to help a rat for the Lacombe Fire Brigade in the Provincial Firemen's sports."

I note that the *Mirror* objects to the improper use of the term "bungalow." The definition of the said magazine is a prop. "A bungalow," he said, "is only a shanty broken into society."

Among the witnesses summoned to the trial of a negro in a South city was a big dusky belle. When she took the stand the usual question was put to her.

"How old are you?"

Whereupon the lady grew indignant, and appealing to the judge, said:

"I understand, judge, from my limited knowledge of the law, that no lady is expected to testify against herself!"

Heard at a dance:

He: "It's jolly hard to keep on your feet on this slippery floor."

She: "But the you are trying to keep on my feet, are you? I thought at first it was accidental."

A clergyman who was not averse to an occasional glass, hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. The Irishman began his work. He brought forth a lot of empty whiskey bottles, and as he lifted each one he looked through it at the sun.

The preacher, who was walking on the lawn, saw him, and said:

"They are all dead ones, Pat."

"They are?" said Pat. "Well, there is one good thing about it—they all had the minister with them when they were dying."

A bill of sale came before the court was being argued at quite unnecessary length by a scurrilous counsel. After an hour the K.C. remarked to the Judge: "I will now proceed, my Lord, to address myself to the jury."

"You have been doing that for some time," dryly remarked the Judge, as he stifled a yawn.

When the young husband reached home from the office he found his wife in tears.

"Oh, John!" she sobbed on his shoulder: "I had a lovely cake, and I put it out on the back porch for the frosting to dry, and the dog ate it!"

"Well, don't cry about it, sweet-heart," he consoled, patting the pretty flushed cheek. "I know a man who will give us another dog!"

AS EVER.

On The Way.

We are moving to the country and our brand new bungalow;

We've finished with the packing and are ready now to go.

We've taken the canary and the parrot and the cat.

And we're all of us delighted to be done with the old flat!

We have left the city racket and the turmoil and the heat.

And we're glad to say adieu to both the building and the street.

The van man's gone before us and we're speeding on our way.

We'll eat our humble supper at the bungalow to-day!

Later.

We have been here most a fortnight in this God-forsaken spot!

The roads are something awful, and, my eye, but ain't it hot! There's hardly any water and there isn't any gas.

The doorman's full of mortar, but there's not a blade of grass.

We haven't any neighbors and we're broiling in the glare.

And the silence is awful that it's more than we can bear.

The parrot's most unhappy, and so likewise is the cat.

And we're all of us just pining for the old, delightful flat!

—L. S. Waterhouse in New York Sun.

Sixteen Toronto Men

Worth Millions

After all—to own a green automobile, a quaint and expensive house in one of the "millionaires' parts of the city, and an office boy does not take millions. As a matter of fact, millions are quite an appreciable asset to the city, to say nothing of the additional business brains that the sixteen millionaires represent, but when the humble citizen takes the children out on a Sunday afternoon to see the new homes, the miniature palaces that the city boasts, he cannot fail to wonder where all the money comes from to build them and maintain them; and to him such a figure as sixteen millionaires may seem small.

They are: William Mackenzie, D. D. Mann, George A. Cox, Cathra Mulock, George H. Gooder-

ham, Albert E. Gooderham, M. Ross Gooderham, E. B. Osler, W. R. Brock, J. C. Eaton, W. G. Threthwey, E. R. Wood, W. D. Matthews, A. E. Kemp, Geo. H. Hees, and W. G. Gooderham.

There are many others who come close to the million mark, and there are indeed plenty of Cobalters who no doubt might justly claim to be millionaires, but in the cold, calculating "show-me-the-goods" world of business most of these men are left out of the reckoning.

"Humph!" snorts the compiler of wealthy men's reputations, looking up at each new Cobalter who steps up to be labelled "millionaire." "Humph! How do I know you're a million yet? Sell y'r mine for a million, and then maybe I'll believe you! But show me. Show me something on y'r bank book, not up in a mine at Cobalt."

MANY NEAR TO IT.

There are a score or more prominent business and professional men whose fortunes range between \$250,000 and the \$1,000,000 mark. As compared to the above listed apparatus of the wealthy, and who, in fact, lack not one of the luxuries of the "sixteen" save the title—but they cannot be ranked as true members of that class.

How our millionaires have made their money, what opportunity or what chance brought the seven figures mark into their bank books, is sometimes difficult to discover.

Cathra Mulock, the Gooderhams, and John C. Eaton inherited worldly possessions, which they have been and are adding to. Cathra Mulock's came from the estate of his uncle, Joseph Cathra, who was one of the partners of "William and Joseph Cathra, Greasers," who kept a shop some place near the market man, many years ago. The Gooderham estate, that had the power to make millionaires of so many of its heirs, was the accumulation of a distillery, backed by good business ability, and good taste for a good brand on the part of the opponents of prohibition. These men, the heirs of what the Socialists would call "crystallized labor," have had the brains and the opportunity to hold fast that which they inherited and to make "money breed money."

William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann own a few hundred miles of railroad, a few profitable iron and coal mines, a few light and power enterprises in South and Central Canada, and a few electric railways or two, a Niagara Falls power business, and divers other trifling baubles dangling from their watch chains like gold seeds. Their fortunes need no explaining. How they made them, starting out as railroad contractors, most everybody knows.

MADE IN DRY GOODS.

But Mr. W. R. Brock, of the big wholesale dry goods house of that name, is a millionaire of whom folks know very little. Like Timothy Eaton Mr. Brock made his fortune in the simple pursuit of trade; but a thing for ten cents, sell it for 11 cents or more, deduct storekeeping expenses, and keep the balance in the bank, that was what amassed his fortune. Good buying, good selling, and the ability to find men capable of doing both for a salary—these things have made many millionaires. Of course Mr. Brock, since attaining commercial success, has become interested in one or two large, healthy corporations, but he made good first in the dry goods business.

C. P. R. stock, good financing, and care have made Mr. E. B. Osler one of the sixteen. As the son of the late Canon Osler he began life, not as a wealthy man, but very modestly. He made money and reinvested it judiciously. Like him, Mr. W. D. Matthews, the grain prince of Toronto, made no mean profits on C.P.R. stocks. Mr. Matthews was born in Toronto. His father before him was a grain dealer, and the son rose rapidly among the successful in the same business.

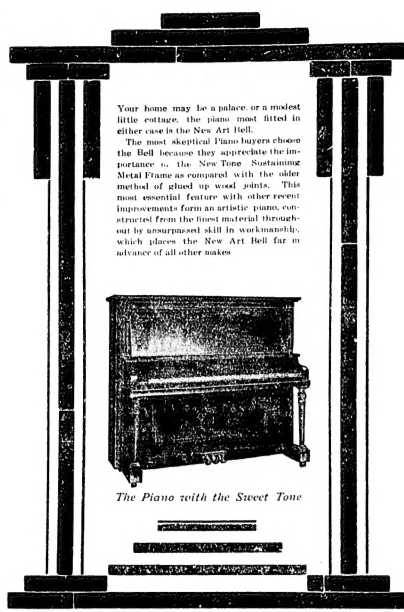
IN MANUFACTURING.

A. E. Kemp came to Toronto from Montreal and started up in the metal stamping business. By careful attention he made the price of tin and labor has amassed a goodly pile of the coin of the realm.

George H. Hees came here from Oswego 25 years ago, and started up in the window shade manufacturing business. To-day he is practically master of the trade in Canada, and is associated with the Columbia Shade Company of New York. How W. G. Threthwey secured the Threthwey mine and sold it for a fabulous price is an old story. To-day he engages in running a model farm on the city's outskirts.

Hon. George A. Cox and Mr. E. R. Wood both came from the Peterborough region. Mr. Cox, of course, as real estate and insurance agent, worked up to the mastery of an insurance company. He is a millionaire, and also one of the mighty in many other large corporations. On the way up he happened to turn, and saw E. R. Wood. "Geo. A." sized up E. R. as a smart fellow, so he gave him a hand by placing him in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company. Once there Mr. Wood just kept on "sneaking away," until today he has several orders, and, like "George A." is one of Toronto's sixteen millionaires.—Toronto Star.

IN THE HOUSE OF DISTINCTION



Your home may be a palace or a modest little cottage, the piano must fitted in either case in the New Art Bell.

The most skeptical piano buyers choose the Bell because they appreciate the importance of the New Tone Sustaining Metal Frame as compared with the older method of glued up wood joints. This most essential feature with other recent improvements form an artistic piano, constructed from the finest material throughout, and guaranteed to be workmanlike, which places the New Art Bell far in advance of all other makes.

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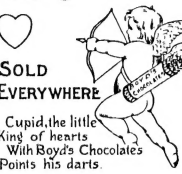
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Our Wood is the Quick Fire Kind.

Try us with your next order then you'll know.

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A Well-equipped Savings Department

Accounts may be opened for small sums or large (\$1.00 and upwards).
Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.
All the facilities and safety of a strong bank are at the service of our depositors.

A special room is provided for women.
Married Women and Minors may make deposits and withdraw the same without the intervention of any person.

Capital Authorized, \$10,000,000.00
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Head Office - - Winnipeg

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

\$1 will open a Savings Account with this Company for which 4 per cent interest is allowed from date of deposit computed and added to account quarterly.

Four per Cent. Four per Cent.

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TWO CAREERS.

What has she done that men should stay

The jostling hurry of their way

To seek with wonder eyes

The darkened mansion where she lies?

What has she done that, far and wide,

Has flashed the word that she has died

That folk in distant lands have said

"She is dead?"

Why should the lips of strangers raise

To her a monument of praise?

Ah, it was hers to conquer fame—

She made a Name.

And she who lies so whitely still,

(Untroubled of joy, untroubled of grief,

Has she done aught? Why, surely,

No; the records of her living show

No laurels won, no glory gained,

No efforts crowned, no height attained;

In life she championed no cause;

Why should the passing people pause?

One little household's narrow scope

Held all her heart and all her hope

Too lowly she for fame's high dome

She made a Home.

The unattractive crowds through

Which we thrust our way in haste

Seem made up of people of very little consequence, and unless

we judge by that judgment which

though kindly, thank God, is also

just, we should say that they could

other unimportant. We may be

unknown to the State, unheard of in

the governing circles of gay life,

we may have achieved nothing to

introduce us to the various little

worlds of art or music, and yet we

are of real consequence just where

we stand. Reformers no doubt

there are who have both a vocation

and a successful profession, but we

are not thinking of just ordinary,

every day folk who think too little

of themselves, and scarcely ever

realize that no one can live at all

and have no influence on his fellow-

beings.

I had been sitting at my desk a

good hour this morning turning over

in my mind what I should write you

of when a friend dropped in and

decided the matter. I had thought

to dash off something in the nature

of a satire on "Men and Manners,"

but my friend told me her hand an

envelope the brief facts in the life

of a woman who passed away to a

far country a short week ago.

By themselves the notes were in

no way remarkable. Born at St.

and So; Married in the year

died on such and such a date, with

the usual details as to those who

were left to mourn her loss.

Every mail brings such abbreviated

tales of the eras, the altar, and the

tomb, to a newspaper office,

to be taken up by my friend and

me in my easy chair in the cosy

little den, somehow the bare and

uninteresting facts, take on a new

significance.

The birth was the least important

Young Albertans, No. 19.



Photo by Burk
Marion Agnes Kenneth, 7th Street. Aged 1 year 11 months

be dropped out of sight without loss to anyone. For a large part, these are neither comely nor attractive, and it is the exception to the mass when a face is notably intelligent or winning in expression.

Reading the obituary notices in any of the daily newspapers which are favorite vehicles of information for the average citizen, you find column after column of the names of just such men and women as these. Sometimes our attention is arrested by the quaint form of some foreign announcement.

"Beloved husband of Augustina — and lamented father of" four, five, six names not infrequently follow, and then we realize that this man may have been one of those whom last week we passed with a belief that he filled no important place in our busy world. When a man's death leaves hearts like these to ache and mourn for him, his has been no small and useless career; in some small home he was the support, the comfort maker, the "household," who shall rightly fully call him insignificant?

Few indeed are the human beings who are literally without importance in their own sphere, and that sphere may be more valuable to the welfare of the race than that in which politics and commerce make their voices heard.

Discussing the dignity and value of men and women as measured by what they can do, opinion based on observation and conviction gave the palm unhesitatingly to the man and woman who could maintain a respectable and happy home on the fruit of their united industry and thrift.

Of this uninteresting mass of people allowing each other on a common thoroughfare, two-thirds of the number were undoubtedly of that class. We may not venture to prefix any adjective to their names which suggests that they are of little consequence. We have never seen our dull-looking companion on the pavement when his children ran to meet and welcome him, and his wife stood in the doorway, with a crowing baby in her arms. It is folly to call ourselves or each

part of the matter, but the in-between the marriage and death, surely, surely there was something to dwell on.

Reading down the notes I discovered that she who had so lately been the joy of her household had been the mother of nine children. "And such a mother!" said my friend as I paused to comment on the fact.

"My dear, I would have to take up a very large portion of your time if I were to half tell you what that Mother was to her home, of her sweetness and devotion to her children, her conservation, her perfection as a housekeeper, her unflinching courage and high ideals as to what wifehood required of her. I thoroughly believe she shortened her life by living up to what she considered her privileges and duties."

I had not known this dear woman who answered to so high a standard — but I got to thinking of those hundreds of other women whom I pass day in and day out — their poor, tired faces unattractive so far as physical perfection goes, but glowing with the consecration and uplift of their wife- and motherhood, and I forgot my "Men and Manners" in the contemplation of something infinitely better and nobler and sweeter.

It is not hard to trace the simple, uneventful history of such women as my friend was telling me of; wives who hold fast by their duty in the face of what many of us would consider much weariness and dreary monotony.

A few years of happy girlhood, varied with pleasant duties, with enough of play to lighten them. Marriage and the setting up of a little home for themselves. At first the delight of keeping the newly-acquired household treasures and the new home spotless and immaculate, and then the advent of the babies who are to bring so much of joy and yet hard work in their train. The mother but comprehends how from this time on responsibilities crowd each on the other. Sickness, the tedium of work never finished,

(Continued on page 5)

MACNEIL'S

If You Knew

Drug values and understand how much depends upon the purity and scientific compounding. If you know how much depends upon the moral responsibility of the druggist, and know it as well as your doctor does, we'd be pretty sure of your patronage. There's satisfaction in knowing that every drug you buy here is intended to meet the most exacting demands of the doctor who knows.

That's Drug Insurance which costs you nothing extra

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Exclusive Styles

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BIG REDUCTION IN ALL
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Very choice designs

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Karn Pianos & Organs

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Call at our warehouses, 353 Nanaimo Ave.

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The Mutual Life of Canada

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Over Capital Montreal Co.

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Service unsurpassed and excellent connections all the way.

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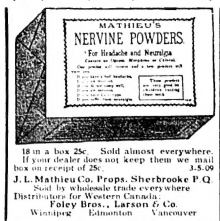
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The best meal in the city always open. Everything neat and clean. All White help. MEALS 25c and Up. Tickets worth \$5.50 for \$5.00. W. J. CARR, Proprietor

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Dye Works
406 Fraser Ave. Phone 1725
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Whatever the causes of your
HEADACHE
the one cure that can be absolutely depended
upon as safe, prompt and without bad after-
effects is—

MATHEW'S NERVINE POWDERS



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Unique situation on
McDougall Avenue South

Business Men's Lunches
Afternoon Teas

Ice Creams Sundaes,
and all kinds of
Cold Drinks

**WE WILL
CLEAN, BLEACH
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your Panama Hat for
\$1.00

We also clean, steam and
re-block both soft and
stiff hats.
Ladies' costume skirts dry
cleaned and pressed. **SPECIAL PRICE \$1**

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Work called for and delivered

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We grind them on the
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optician of long experi-
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Bronze Tapestry and Ingrain
taken up, cleaned and re-laid, per
yard

Mosaic, Wiltons, Axminster
and Velvets taken up, cleaned and
re-laid, per yard

Carpet called for cleaned and de-
livered

Ladies are cordially invited to in-
spect our methods of cleaning and
re-laying

How about that Couch, Chair
Sofa and Mattress which wants re-
pairs? Let us call and give you an
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IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD



GOLF-BALDERBASH.
"Twas Snaddrows' and the bock-
ered oaves"
Did slip— and bunk as they off-
fled.

All grins were the caddies'—
And the plus four outdied—
Beware the potterhunt, my son,
The jaws that cite, the laws that
cut;

Bewary the Gofferhuck, and shun.
The shemied Foursomatch?
He took his bulger club in hand,
Longtime the glumsome foe he
fought;

So rested he by the sixteenth tee,
And stood a while in thought,
And in a gush thought he stood
The Potterhunk, with checks
allame.

Came slicing; and, in language
crude,
Dumdahterisked his game.

One up! One up! Though in a cup—
The masbie blade went flicker-
flack—
He holed it out, and with a sk out,
He came two-upping back.

And thud, thou flogged the Potter-
hunk?
Come to the bar, my beerish boy!
Oh, pargolf! day! Hute! Hute!
Hute! Hute!

He hiccoughed in his joy!
"Twas Snaddrows, and the bockered
oaves"

Did slip and bunk as they off-
fled.
All grins were the caddies',
And the plus fours outdied.

—Glasgow Herald.
Notes: "The English pronun-
ciation of St. Andrew's 'Condensed
plural of 'knicker-bockered out'."
"Slip—apparently a portmanteau-
word, combining 'swipe' and
'slice.'"

An interesting sporting note
appears in the Beaver Lake corres-
pondence of the Vegreville Obser-
ver.

"A revival has taken place here,
but it has nothing to do with
palsms and sermons. It is a lawn
tennis revival. Since the lamented
departure of J. Hamilton, B.A.,
and the academic absorption of so
many of our ambitious young people,
the tennis court had been left deso-
late, and it had grown so weedy as
the streets of London during the
Great Plague; probably even more
so. A wedding Bee has been at
work, and the net once more pre-
sents its graceful meshes to the
summer breeze, and the adepts of
this noble game have come into
their own once again. Visitors
will be treated with all kindness."

Keen contests are looked forward
to at the provincial tennis tourna-
ment in Calgary next week. The
game has been undergoing a decided
revival throughout the province and
the talent will be well represented.

The return cricket match between
the Edmonton cricket club and the
Edmonton golf club proved a genuine surprise.
The golfers won by a margin of
seven runs, Mr. E. C. Pardee con-
tributing no less than 64 out of
the total of 77 runs scored by his
team. It has always been recog-
nized that Edmonton cricket was a
severe loser by Mr. Pardee's non-
participation in the game of recent
years. While a resident of Winni-
peg he made an international rep-
utation for himself. This season he
has, however, turned out for sev-
eral matches and it is to be hoped
that he will have the pleasure of
witnessing frequent repetitions of
his performance of last Saturday.
For the cricket club Mr. A. G. Lucas
was top scorer with 18.

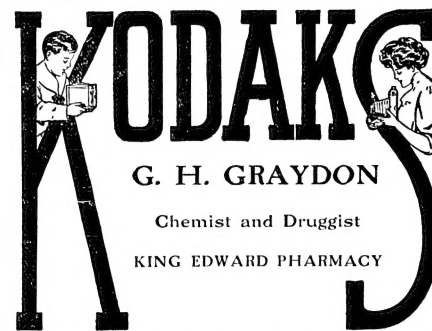
Playing against Okotoks on Sat-
urday, Mr. T. W. Bryant, the Cal-
gary team's captain, put on 110
runs. He was at the wicket for
two hours. This is the second cen-
tury of the Alberta cricket season
and gives an indication of the kind
of eleven that the province could
raise. Heywood made 41 and
Vincent 33, the Calgary total being
229 to 47 for Okotoks.

Word has been received in Winni-
peg that the Australians could not
reach there till the end of October.
It would, of course, be out of the
question to give a guarantee for a
match then. The only part of the
Dominion where it would be at all
feasible would be at the Coast.
Why the date should be such a late
one is not explained. The English
fixtures end Sept. 11th. The fourth
test match having proven a draw,
was expected, the fifth, which is
now almost due, will be looked for-
ward to with additional interest.

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After standing for ten years,
the cricket partnership record of
230 for the last wicket, established
by R. W. Nichols and Robb in the
match, Middlesex vs. Kent, at
L. 14's, in June, 1899, went to the
wicket at Stourbridge, recently.
Woolley and Fielder, playing for
Kent, got together with the score
at 320 for one wicket. They had
an hour's batting at the close of
the second day's play, during which
time they put on 119 runs, and then
they were not disposed of until they
had established a new record of 235,
beating the previous best by five
runs.

Imagine after dismissing nine
players to have to leather-hunt
while 235 runs were being put on
for the final wicket.

Mr. O. L. Lister, a valuable
member of the Edmonton cricket club,
and secretary for a part of last
season, is leaving for the Coast.
On Wednesday evening he was ten-
dered a complimentary banquet.

The tragic death of the president
of the National League brought
out this editorial note in the New
York Sun:

"The late Harry C. Pulliam be-
came president of the National
League of Professional Baseball
Clubs at a time when the game
seemed to be given over to rowdy-
ism. Mobbing of umpires, attacks
on visiting players and conduct that
made the exhibition most disgraceful
to persons of ordinary good
manners were the commonplace of
the game. Mr. Pulliam made a
strong fight against such practices,
insisted that the umpires should en-
force discipline, and generally took
a leading part in the struggle for
clean sport. Much remains to be
done, but he accomplished not a
little good, and it is incredible that
the amazing prosperity of the
league should not teach the owners
of the teams that his policy ought
to be maintained."

The principal change in the West-
ern Canada league brought about
by the week's play is the reversal of
the positions of Regina and
Lethbridge. The former by three
straight wins from the latter went
into fifth place and their opponents
into seventh. Winnipeg has moved
up dangerously close to Medicine
Hat at the top of the list. Moose-
jaw and Calgary are fighting for
third. Edmonton has been battling
it out with Brandon. The latter
won on Monday 4-2 and in the
double header of Tuesday there
was an even break Edmonton taking
the first 4-3 and losing the second
3-2. On Wednesday Edmonton
won the first 5-2 and drew the

second 4-4 leaving the three days'
play a tie.

Chicago and New York are still
fighting gamely in the National.
The former are closing up the dis-
tance between them and Pittsburg
much more inch and many look for
Chicago's men to get the trick again.
Matthewson's finger is all right now
and New York is playing splendid
baseball.

Pittsburg's 1-0 defeat at the
hands of Brooklyn on Wednesday
evening with the great Philippi in
the box was a surprise. In the Ameri-
can Detroit and Philadelphia are
making a close race, with Boston well
up.

Mr. Ottewill is not an old man,
though he has been forty years in
the West, and there are many others
who still consider themselves young
to whom the events of the Rebellion
seem but yesterday. What a change
for a few years to bring about!
Edmonton now stands on the high-
way of the nations. From a little
trading post, with a few dozen
people it has developed into a
modern city. The crowds which
turned out on Thursday evening to
watch the work of our citizen sol-
diers differed not at all from those
which we would see on similar
occasions in any large centre of
population. Most of them only
make the acquaintance of the In-
dians when they come to town to
add a touch of picturesque to the
procession on a gala day. If
Rip Van Winkle had happened to
live in this part of the world and
had postponed his famous sleep for
a century and a half he would have
had some surprises that would have
been worth writing about.

The work of the 101st won com-
mendation from military experts
and non-experts alike. The ap-
proach through the brush was very
well concealed and was highly
praised by the inspecting officer,
Col. Cruikshanks. He compli-
mented the regiment on its "con-
trol and deliberation of fire" not
on its "concentration and delibera-
tion," as was reported in the daily
papers. Concentration was the very
thing that was to be avoided. The
success of the movement served to
illustrate the usefulness of blue as
a color for active service. The as-
saults were in blue and the de-

JASPER'S NOTE BOOK
A Weekly Tale of Two Cities

Among those who stood at the
foot of Eleventh street last Thurs-
day evening and watched the de-
tachment of the 101st regiment
as it made its way along the golf
links preparatory to storming the
hill on which another force was
stationed for the purpose of defend-
ing the Parliament buildings, were
several to whom the scene recalled
another episode in the military his-
tory of Edmonton. As Mr. Philip
Ottewill of Clover Bar stood at the
edge of the crowd and looked down
into the valley, where the rifles of
the attacking party were spitting
fire, he could hardly fail to be re-
minded that nearly a quarter of a
century ago he had done sentry
duty along the brow of that very
hill as a member of the home
guard which had been brought into
existence by the Rebellion of 1885.

Edmonton was then as isolated a
spot as could well be imagined.
In the country to the east the Indians
and half-breeds were in conflict
with the troops. The Frog Lake
massacre and other atrocities were
uppermost in the public mind and
no one could tell where fresh trouble
was likely to break out or how far
it would spread. The people of
the village and of the district
around gathered in Fort Edmon-
ton and prepared for the worst.
Every day or so the Indians from
the reservation which was then in

existence at a point about two miles
distant would come to what is
now the Strathcona side of the river
and make a demonstration for the
benefit of those in the Fort. It was
a very anxious time. The small
band of whites were many days
removed from possible help. The
means of defence were of the poor-
est. As the sentry went about his
task he would not have been sur-
prised if at any moment there had
been a bullet come up from below
to indicate that the rebel attack had
begun.

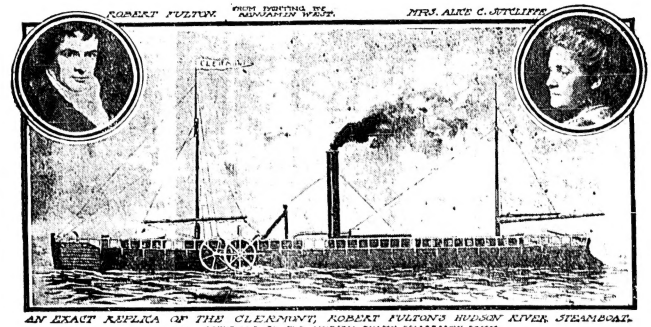
For months past the Chicago
Commercial Club has had a staff of
men at work on a plan for the
improvement of the lay-out of
Chicago. The moving spirits are
Dained H. Burnham, the well-known
architect, and Edward H. Bennett.
They have now issued a handsomely
illustrated pamphlet, of which Jules
Guerin is the artist. That it is a
far-reaching plan may be inferred
from the fact that it deals with
the territory within a sixty-mile
radius of the City Hall, and presup-
poses a population of 13,000,000
upon that territory by 1952. These
figures may suggest scepticism, but
the plan can be carried out step by
step without any predetermination
to realize the whole of it. Grant
Park, which is being created in
the very heart of the city's water-
front, would be the "intellectual
center" of the city, containing as
it will the \$8,000,000 Field Museum,
the John Crerar Library, the Art
Institute, and similar public institu-
tions. Then there would be a "civic
centre" and so on. The plan is
undoubtedly a bold and magnificent
one, and Chicagoans are likely to
be enterprising enough to take it
up.

If it is too bold, as the Toronto
Globe points out, the proper pro-
cedure would be to prune it. At
this date in the world's history
every community with the seeds of
progress in it should nourish ideals
for the correction of inadequate
planning by those who originally
laid it out. Chicago has not been
idle. Already her two lakeside
parks, Lincoln and Jackson, enable
her citizens to get friendly with
Lake Michigan, and there is a sys-
tem of boulevarded connecting
streets, that link the various parks
together handsomely. The general
layout of the city even now is su-
perior to that of most large cities.

A number of diagonal thorough-
fares run from the business cen-
ter, cutting across the general
gridiron street system, and facili-
tating access to the northwest and
southwest portions of the city.

Such a policy is the only rational
one for a city which believes it has
a great future. The sums involved
are stupendous but if the faith of
the people in Chicago's progress is
realized in any measure, they will
prove none too large. The subject
is one that has been discussed very
frequently in this department of the
Saturday News with reference to
the future of Edmonton. Here ab-
solutely nothing has been done in
this direction. The advantages of
a splendid situation have been
largely thrown away by the care-
lessness of the past and the care-
lessness of the present is such that
no steps are being taken to recover
lost ground. Is our so-called faith
in the development that lies before
the city just so much talk? If it is
something more, let us show some
evidence of it in the way the people
of American centres are doing.

The Brackman-Ker Company has
disposed of all its elevators to the
(Continued on page 5)



With impressive ceremonies and
before a distinguished gathering,
including many of the lineal de-
scendants of Robert Fulton, a rep-
lica of the first steamboat ever put
into practical service, the Clermont
has been launched under the aus-
pices of the Hudson-Fulton Cele-
bration Commission at the Mariners'
Harbor yards of the Staten Island
Shipbuilding Commission Company.
General Stewart L. Woodford,
president of the Hudson-Fulton
Celebration Company, presided and
made an address. Mrs. Alice Carry
Sutcliffe, a great-grand-daughter
of Robert Fulton, was

sponsor for the quaint craft and
broke over its bow a silver filigreed
glass vase filled with water from
the well from which Fulton drank
more than one hundred years ago.

The replica of the Clermont is an
exact reproduction of the original
vessel, which was at first jeeringly
referred to as "Fulton's Folly."
It has been built from the speci-
fications upon which Fulton obtained
his second patent on October 2,
1810. It is 150 feet long, 18 feet
wide, 7 feet deep, and draws two
feet of water. Its sides are almost
straight up and down, and both
ends are wedge shaped. It will be

equipped with a replica of the old
engine used in the original Cler-
mont and during the Hudson Cele-
bration in the fall will travel under
own steam up the Hudson to Albany.

Despite its antiquated appearance,
however, the present Clermont will
receive a rousing ovation when it
starts over the course which it
most decidedly original took in 1807.
For the descendants of the persons
who scoffed at the first Clermont
will do their best now to make up
for the jeers and ridicule which
their forefathers hurled at the man
whose crude craft revolutionized
the marine traffic of the world.

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NOTICE
TO
ENGINEERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by David Fraser, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta at Edmonton, Houston's Hall, Jasper Ave., August 25th, 1909.

Morinville, Victoria Hotel, August 25th.

Stony Plain, Bismarck Hotel, August 25th.

Leduc, Waldorf Hotel, August 31st.

Edmonton, Queen's Hotel, Sept. 2nd.

Broderick, Hotel, Sept. 3rd.

Lamont, Hotel, Sept. 4th.

Chinaman, Hotel, Sept. 6th.

Strathcona, Orange Hall, Sept. 15th.

At 9 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act, 1906.

Application for examination should be made to the above named Inspector or to

JOHN STOCKS,
Deputy-Minister,
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta., July 21st, 1909.

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THE MIRROR

(Continued from page 3)

set backs in the prosperity of the family, hundreds of petty annoyances and worries. Always, always more work than one pair of hands can do, and kiddish clothes and requirements taking more pennies than are often available. Ahead only the prospect of making a home, no story, no rattle of drums to inspire. Nothing but "his," and her children's love and confidence to lean on, and yet these women sought merriment, guests of honor, having just come from the train, were in trig travelling costumes, while Miss Violet Wilson wore a lovely lingerie gown of finest white muslin and lace. The young daughter of the house, Miss Marjorie, was also in a pretty girlish frock of white and assisted in passing the delicious refreshments.

The affair being so pleasantly informal everyone had time for a chat with everyone else, and it was nearly seven o'clock when the last woman scurried home to a late dinner.

The tea table which was an unusually lovely arrangement, was presided over by Mrs. Holson and Mrs. Ewing, an exquisite cloth of raised chrysanthemum embroidered linen being centered by a tall vase of stately Black Eyed Susans. Some of the younger set assisted in looking after the guests.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and cry
—A Stander-By

Edmonton has been quite painfully full in a social way for a week or so, no one seems to dream of giving parties of any magnitude, even the members of the Five O'Clockers have knocked off duty. Everyone and everything seems off holidaying, the few exceptions to this rule being Mrs. Hardisty's delightful out-of-door tea party on Thursday last in honor of Mrs. Thurlow, the poetess and short story writer. Miss Violet Wilson's informal young people's party on Saturday evening, and Mrs. H. C. Wilson's Five O'Clocker on Tuesday in honor of her guests, Miss Marjorie and Dr. Helen McMurphy. On Wednesday the Edmonton Women's Press Club had a luncheon at the Yale in the same ladies' honor, Miss Marjorie McMurphy, the President of the Canadian Women's Press Club, she and her sister at present being on a trip en route for the coast.

Friday Mrs. McGrath had a few friends in to drink tea and meet Mrs. Hewitt, and that sums up the gaiety of any pretensions of the past week. Not much and yet very enjoyable, the more so perhaps that engagements were few and like all rare things, the more appreciated.

Mrs. Hardisty's tea was a most enjoyable one, tea as I said before being served at tiny tables beneath the trees. The grounds on this beautiful day were at their best, and when one adds that Mrs. Hardisty was the hostess of the occasion, nothing can be added that would enhance the description of a party.

The hostess was wearing a dainty white muslin gown, all lace and insertion, and greeted her friends with her old-time heartiness and dignity. Assisting her were her daughters-in-law, Mrs. Dick and Mrs. Percy Hardisty, the former in an exquisite gown of pale grey crepe de chine, embroidered in a lovely pattern with butterflies in various shades of mauve, a handsome hand-made lace herthr, and a shawl of fragrant sweet peas toning into the shades of her gown. Mrs. Percy had on a dainty summer frock with a most becoming belt with tiny pink bows, and was proudly exhibiting her infant daughter to a crowd of admiring friends. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Hewitt also assisted in welcoming the guests; Mrs. Graham in a simple black toilette, and Mrs. Hewitt in a handsome costume with a black turban and carrying a beautiful bouquet of sweet peas in violet tones presented by Mrs. Hardisty.

The tea-table was presided over by Mrs. Dick Hardisty while a few of the very young set passed the delicious refreshments. The floral decorations were exquisite sweet peas on a handsome drawn-work cloth.

Among others who were present were: Miss Kelly of Chicago in a trig white frock; Miss Graves of Grand Rapids who came with her aunt, Mrs. Gray; Miss Hewitt, a fine-looking young girl; Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Donald Macdonald, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. Butchart, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Harrison, and Mrs. Shelton, a visitor in handsome grey and violet urban, who came with her daughter, Mrs. Jennings.

I hear that Mrs. Saunders may possibly take her daughters abroad this fall, to place them in a school on the Continent.

Mrs. H. C. Wilson's Five O'Clocker for her guests, Dr. Helen and Miss Marjorie McMurphy on Tuesday afternoon, was an exceedingly bright and happy affair, everyone turning out in their daintiest summer finery to do honor to the occasion.

Mrs. Wilson received her guests in the handsome drawing room, and

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was wearing a most becoming Princess robe of black and white, guests of honor, having just come from the train, were in trig travelling costumes, while Miss Violet Wilson wore a lovely lingerie gown of finest white muslin and lace. The young daughter of the house, Miss Marjorie, was also in a pretty girlish frock of white and assisted in passing the delicious refreshments.

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Mr. Nightingale spent the week-end with his family at Gull Lake.

Mrs. and Mrs. Cautley and their little daughter, Eleanor, expect to leave for a holiday to be spent at their farm, on Tuesday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Blewett and Mr. and Mrs. Jennings accompanied the Cornwalls and Miss Wilson as far north as the Landing, travelling via motor. One of the cars was disabled and the progress of the party hindered as a result, but eventually everything was adjusted and the destination reached.

Mr. and Mrs. Blewett returned to Edmonton on Tuesday evening.

I have before me a new brief facts in the life of Mrs. John McPherson wife of the late member for Stony Plain, who passed away at her home in Spruce Grove after a lingering and painful illness on Friday July 30th.

As I remarked in the leading article in the Mirror this week these items are the least important part in the life of a very beautiful character.

Had not the privilege of knowing Mrs. McPherson but I can vouch (Continued on page 8)

JASPER'S NOTE BOOK

(Continued from page 4)

Alberta Grain Company with the exception of these in Edmonton and Strathcona. The importance of the Twin Cities as a grain centre is greater than some people realize. A map recently issued by the Department of the Interior shows that in Edmonton and Strathcona there is a larger elevator capacity than at any other centre in the province, 475,000 bushels. Calgary has 455,000, Winnipeg has 400,000, while Leduc has 100,000, equal to that of Lethbridge; Claresholm has 110,000, McLeod 102,000, Granum 115,000, Didsbury 160,000, High River 125,000. None of the others reach the 100,000 mark. Indian Head leads in Saskatchewan with 350,000 and Winnipeg in Manitoba with 965,000, besides 600,000 in St. Boniface.

The Wednesday half-holiday is not panning out, the number of shops keeping open all day increases each week. What would have done a great deal to keep up interest in the institution would have been the providing of some attractions on that day.

A considerable crowd from Edmonton attended the St. Albert and Morinville fair at Morinville on Tuesday. The exhibition proper and the different games were much enjoyed.

Ald. Tipton of Strathcona is doing his city a good service, by keeping the question of establishing a market before the people. He believes that it would attract many people from the north side of the river, which would be a great benefit to the city.

The Edmonton tax rate is to be 12-1/2 mills, an increase of three mills over last year. No one welcomes the change but if we wish certain things we have to pay for them. Just at present the council is considering whether it should undertake the expenditure of some \$200,000 on further paving operations. The commissioners do not think it should do so, more money having been spent on paving already this year than was estimated upon. But there is no question about the absolute need of proceeding with the paving of the western portion of Jasper Avenue and of providing at least one paved street from Norwood boulevard down. It is poor economy to delay. The question will be decided at next week's council meeting.

The visit of Hon. Mr. Pugsley to the Twin Cities was of something more than social significance. He promised that the government would install storage booms 90 miles up the river with a capacity of fifty million loaves. This will avoid the heavy losses which lumbermen have sustained at time of high water and put the industry on a much better basis. In Strathcona the Minister announced that the new post office and the armories would be provided for in the next estimates.

The contract for the G. T. P. shops has been awarded to the Carter Hall and Adlinger Company, the figure being in the neighborhood of \$75,000. The general traffic manager of the line, Mr. Dalgry, has been in the city for some days and announces that the road expects to be able to handle business all the time. Mr. Dalgry, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and his party will be here about that time. This will probably be made the occasion of the long-deferred celebration.

It is announced that Mr. A. Cristall will erect a stock exchange block on the east side of First street, north of 7th, to be known as the Hub building. Mr. Cristall has always had supreme faith in the future of this thoroughfare which he now proposes to demonstrate in a striking manner. There will be 100 feet frontage on First with a depth of 80 feet. Only the foundation work will be done this year.

The Grand View Hotel has been leased by Mr. Sigler to Mr. R. F. Klein for a term of three years.

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1)

"Lumber, iron ore, sugar and coal should all go on the free list, unless the people are to be burglarized," chimes in Senator C. But in justice to farmers of Ohio, the duty on wool should be increased, not diminished.

"It is unadulterated stealing to keep a tariff on iron ore, sugar, coal and wool," Senator D admits, "but it would be ruinous to the constituents to let Canadian lumber in free."

"If we are not to go before the people as supporters of more robbery, we must reduce the rates on sugar, coal, wool and lumber," says Senator E, but my constituents must have protection against the admission of foreign iron ore."

And so the five agree together to put a high tariff on sugar, lumber,

iron ore, wool and coal, escaping the odium of simple robbery by compounding it.

Senator Dewey threw a powerful light on the situation in a recent speech, in the course of which he said:

"One result of this discussion has been to rescue the fame and re-align the reputation of the lamented Gen. Hancock. Little things, single remarks, make and mar the careers of statesmen."

Gen. Scott's request that he might delay his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency until he could take a hasty vial of soup closed his campaign. Gen. Hancock's answer to the committee of notification that the tariff was a local issue in his State of Pennsylvania laughed him out of a canvass. In the cloud of Generals who were famous in the civil war he is nearly forgotten. I remember as if it was yesterday the telegram which Gen. McClellan sent to his wife after one of the great battles of the civil war, "Hancock was superb today." All that is forgotten by the crowding events of advancing time.

But now it is brought home to every Senator and to the whole country that Gen. Hancock, uttered a pregnant truth, and his fame is likely to be embelished in his phrase, "the tariff is a local issue" everywhere. It is breaking party lines in States where its productive energies are producing prosperity."

There is no question about the correctness of this position. We have had it illustrated in this country frequently. It is easy enough talking low tariff in a western community, which has everything to gain by the throwing down of tariff barriers. It is more difficult in a manufacturing centre in the east where industries have grown up under protection which will be adversely affected by a lowering of the wall. One can hardly blame those whose individual interests are bound up with these industries for taking the stand that they do. It is one of the great evils of the system that once a protective duty is imposed, it cannot be taken off without causing an industrial disturbance which will adversely affect a certain number, no matter how much it may be in the interests of the great body of the people. In Canada fortunately we have not gone to the same lengths as they have across the border. To the low tariff advocates in the United States, the Dominion serves as an example of a country which has prospered under a reasonable fiscal system.

A New Penny

In the pages of Truth recently extracts are given from the "diary of a New Penny." The following are some of the extracts from the diaries to suggest the unconscious humor of his Carolan prototype: May 19: Up and to the academy, where a great crowd and many fine people. Many also of the sort called country-cousins and clergymen come to town for the meetings. Some of these passing strange to look upon and the fashion of their raiment mighty curious. But Lord! The chattering, especially among the fine people, and the sent attention paid to the pictures. Which in general good, but not, methought, unusual good. One of Ciro, in the nude, by the way, and the other by the sea for the painting itself than for the manner in which it was passed over by many sober persons. Nevertheless, these did mostly pause a considerable while and long the pictures on either side of it, in which I, for my part, saw little to remark. I did take careful notice of the women's dresses, one especially, a plum-color coat and skirt, very choice in style, did please me

mightily; and I did resolve to procure one of the same for my wife. I did also resolve to procure for myself several coats and trousers of the new pattern, which do, methinks, set off a manly figure to great advantage. To my tailor's in Bond street, where I did fit me out, according to resolve, at a cost of £59 11s.—to include three fancy waistcoats, mighty choice. Did further enquire at a modist's of the cost of a plum color coat and skirt for my wife. Find it will cost me at least £19 15s; but, however, some arguments of prudence I have, which I shall think upon again before I proceed to that expense. To the Rit to lunch, where a good lunch of many dished daintily served and a pint of Balmington, to my great content. Lunch, £1 2s 6d; waiter, 2s 6d; to a poor waiting-woman outside, 6d. And so home. Here I find my wife writing to a dressmaker, with whom I discover, she has run in debt to the amount of £8 17s 6d. So I heat her; for which my God forgive me, but the wretch's extravagance do make me mad. Out and did buy her a new sunshade at the stores, in recompense, for the beating. It did cost me £1 15d. Did not tell my wife the price, lest she should reproach herself for causing me to spend so much money on her. And so endeth a mighty costly day.

MARRIED.

Ternan—Farrell—On August 2nd, at the Cathedral, St. Albert, by the Rev. Father Mercer, O.M.I., William A. P. Ternan, M.D., eldest son of the late John Ternan, M.D., fleet surgeon Royal Navy of Halifax, N.S., to Teresa, daughter of the late John B. A. Farrell, Esq., of St. Albert.

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The Farmer of the Future.

A Study in Education. No. 2.

The question of technical training is one that is occupying a great deal of attention in many lands, and it is a moot point whether any definite or direct plan has been worked out satisfactory to all. It is, however, not easy for the advocate of one plan to see clearly the ways of another faction. The reason why many of our farmers doubt the advisability of placing agricultural education under the absolute control of the University, is that they doubt the real interest of this institution in their welfare. This may be a great mistake and our future course should be to try and allay any irritation that there may be between town and country.

Education is a study and has to be approached in a very broad way. It is not generally known that even the practical agriculturists have changed their lines and methods from time to time. The visit of Giordano Bruno to Oxford some 300 years ago, led to the forming of a body of students there which later became the Royal Society of London for the Promotion of Natural Knowledge, about the year 1645.

Prof. Ray Lankester, one of the foremost scientists of our age, says: "It is a fact which is strangely overlooked at the present day, when the assumption is made that the acquirement of a knowledge of Greek grammar is the traditional and immemorial occupation of Oxford students until the modern days of the eighteenth century (modern in the history of Oxford) Greek was less known in Oxford than Hebrew is at present, and that the study of Nature—Nature—knowledge and Nature—control—was the appropriate occupation of her learned men. It is indeed a fact that the very peculiar classical education at present insisted on in Oxford and imposed by her on the public schools of the country, is a modern innovation, and unintentional, in a biological sense, 'morbid' outgrowth of that Humanism to which a familiarity with the dead languages was, but is no longer, the pathway."

The English public schools, for well-to-do people, of recent years taught classics and such subjects as were considered necessary for entry at Oxford or Cambridge, then, as the needs appeared, "modern" sciences were introduced at schools, as callings became more diverse and parents began to see that their boys, some of whom were designed for other lines in life than being parsons, doctors or lawyers, were wasting many valuable years which would be of much service to them later. Cambridge, early in the day, became celebrated as the place where the mathematicians would go, and mathematics was "the thing" at Cambridge, classics at Oxford. Universities started in the North of England and in Scotland to teach engineering and practical science. Oxford is now being overhauled by Lord Curzon with a view to its being made more up to date.

In the 70's Lord Beaconsfield, who was thoroughly disatisfied with the consular service, started a special corps of young consuls, selected by examination. Those that passed were sent for varying periods to foreign parts to receive special training in their vocation before receiving appointments. The Indian Civil Service was early made a separate body, then the "Woods and Forests." The early 70's saw also another great development, a college called the Royal Indian Engineering College (civil) was started at Staines, near Windsor, where young engineers were trained for service abroad as the Royal Engineers' training had not been found to fit them for special work. These civil engineers built bridges, did irrigation work, laid out roads or railways and took charge of the telegraph service, so much so that when expeditions went North or west in India some of these civil engineers were detailed to manage the field telegraphs for the military, and did it so well that great improvements in methods were inaugurated. It has been said as a joke that this R.I.E.C. corps was made a necessity because the Royal Engineers built barracks in India and forgot to put the staves therein, and were guilty of other indiscretions on works outside of their line.

An Agricultural College was started in Great Britain 35 or 40 years ago, also theological colleges which grew in number, then training colleges for the teachers in civil government schools. Military academies have sprung up also naval academies, medical colleges and veterinary colleges all tending to teach special lines. In fact the tendency all along on the other side of the water, and on this, has been to specialize and allow our youths to choose a comparatively early age the calling they wished to follow and receive special education thereon. The tendency is still to specialize. It is recognized that we should all receive an education in certain things common to all and much of this we imbibe naturally, but when a profession is selected, whether in Europe or America, the youth finds it a necessity to take up

more strenuously his special line in order to compete on an equal footing with his fellows. And there is a demand for still further segregation.

For many years it has been customary for parents to select certain schools in Britain to which to send their children, because the teaching tended towards certain professions which they wished these children to take up. Certain schools acquired certain traditions. Training in the school was and is often supplemented by courses at German or French Universities, it being found that a boy could not learn too much of his special line to be a success.

We are more familiar with what has taken place on this continent and it is only recently that a New Yorker started a special course in practical agriculture, hitherto considered a profession that any one could pick up or that requires no learning. We now have special poultry schools and dairy schools, colleges for training nurses and even cooks or gardeners, special short courses can in some cases be taken which are much appreciated. In former times most professions were learned by the apprentice system, but, nowadays, callings are so specialized that apprentices could not learn the fine points from many employers and soon go beyond these latter. The purchasing of commissions in the army was the first to go and we have been demonstrating more efficiency in other lines ever since.

Will some one also tell us why so many Correspondence Schools have arisen and have made so much money? The answer is easy.

The training in agriculture has been in many cases left till the last and we have been too dependent on private experiments or on work done by enthusiasts gratis though it is the basis of our life and prosperity, and more complicated as a calling than any farming can ever be an exact science, worked out by mathematics, as the problems are ever changing. For instance it may be necessary to handle a piece of plowing one way one year and another way another year according to the rainfall or the vagaries of the season. Farming is a life of constant experiment and change, so to be studied it must be studied on the ground or with a farm in running order as an adjunct. This has now been demonstrated without fail. If all other callings find it necessary to specialize why not the farmer? There should be places for educating the farmer to which he can constantly go as he can only learn so much in one course.

We will grant that the very highest branches may be taught at a university, and elementary work can be done there, but only a few agricultural students would go in for this work and then probably would become specialists and then would not return in all cases to the farm. Their work would have a tendency to drift out of agricultural lines. The need of agricultural education is felt by many of different ages and sexes, middle-aged men and middle-aged women as well as by young men or young women. Many of these are working farmers and could not, or do not, have time or means to attend a college for three or four years at one consecutive period to take a degree, but would attend short courses at practical demonstration farms and might wish to go there often as problems arose.

I would advocate as a plan the acquiring by our government of at least three demonstration farms, one for Southern Alberta, one for Central Alberta and one for Northern Alberta, which should regularly be worked as practical farms. Attached to these should be well-run boarding houses with simple class rooms, the board and lodging not being too expensive. Regular short courses could be arranged for the different parts of the year and the students could take as much or as little courses as they desired, or were able to, in any particular subject they selected. Of course arrangements could be made for three or four year courses with degrees for those that wished at a college, but certificates of merit should be granted to those taking short courses at either college or demonstration farms.

My idea is somewhat like the short service system inaugurated in armies, i.e., to pass as many agriculturists as possible through a wonderful effect on the prosperity of the country. An agricultural college could be organized in addition to the farms at which students who wished to take longer courses could finish.

One demonstration farm besides the cultivation of land might have a specialty of dairying and hog feeding, another feeding for beef and mutton, a third perhaps stock raising and students that wished to specialize in any line could go whichever farm offered the best in

the line they wished to take up. Of course all the farms would cultivate land. Then at our experimental stations we might have increased facilities for students, or the experimental station could pass on results of experiments to be further developed at the demonstration farm on a larger scale; these latter being confined to thoroughly carrying out only a limited amount of variations each year, so that what they raise can go to an ordinary market and help defray expenses.

The demonstration farm might pay its partly by its own work. Some students might be allowed, if they wished, to work out their board or teaching on the farms, especially if they did not have means to pay for tuition and this plan should at first, at any rate, be confined to those without funds. Many bright children without funds cannot attain to higher education thus we lose heavily when we lose their ability. One agricultural college will train a certain number of young men, but the other youths will only constitute a small fraction of our farming population that has received special training, and some of these will be lost for good reasons and be lost or go elsewhere.

It seems to me, in my humble opinion, that as agriculture is our main staple and always with us, and can never be overdone, or, perhaps, the reverse, that we require to so diversify our agricultural teaching, scatter it abroad and carry it to the very doors of the farm houses, that only one college located in some part of the province would shut the door on the main body of the farmers, thereby losing their daughters.

The Dominion House of Commons set aside \$500,000 this last session for the development of agriculture, our main stay and surety, our very life, yet our expenditure on our military department is \$6,500,000. The crop statistics for Canada of production in 1908 is as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat -	204,287,000
Oats -	347,085,000
Barley -	60,628,000
Potatoes -	81,300,000
Turnips, etc.	103,825,000
Fodder corn -	2,928,000
	809,223,000

This does not include dairy produce, live stock or fruit. As only a fraction of our Western land is as yet under cultivation, the ultimate gain or loss to the whole Dominion of good or bad methods of farming would make sums so vast as to be difficult to estimate. The addition of one bushel of wheat alone per acre to our Western crop this year at present prices, means at least \$7,000,000. If two bushels \$14,000,000 and so on.

The fact that agricultural education is the last thing to be considered, especially when we consider that it is our all, and that it seems to be the wilful blinding of ourselves to our real status, and a stupendous blunder, that is so great it is difficult to believe how we could make it. It is probably so large that heretofore we could not see it.

To quote Professor Ray Lankester again: "During the whole period of the growth of man's knowledge of Nature—that is to say, ever since the days of Bruno—the education of the masses has been directed to the acquirement of entertaining information and elegant accomplishments, whilst 'useful knowledge' has been neglected, and, when considered necessary, from low-class 'workmen' at workmen's wages. It is of course not to be overlooked that the masses have been exceptions to this, but they have been exceptions. Even at the present day, in some civilized states, a body of clerks, without any pretence to an education in the knowledge of Nature, headed by gentlemen of title, equally ignorant, are entrusted with, and handsomely paid and rewarded for, the superintendence of the armies, the navies, the agriculture, the public works, the fisheries and even the public education of the State. When compared to seek assistance of those who have been trained in the knowledge of Nature (for even in these States there are a few such eccentric persons to be found), the officials demand that such assistance shall be freely given to them without pay, or else offer to buy the knowledge required at the rate paid to a copying clerk."

It is the pride of our ancient universities that they are already, if not exclusively, frequented by young men of the class who are going to take active part in the public affairs of the country—either as politicians and statesmen, as governors of remote colonies, or as leaders of the great professions of the Church, the law, and medicine. It would seem, then, that if these universities attached a greater, or, on a predominant importance, to the studies which lead to the knowledge and control of Nature, the schools would follow their example, and that the governing class of the country would become acquainted with the urgent need for more knowledge of the kind, and for the immediate application in the hands of that knowledge which exists.

The world has seen with admiration and astonishment the example people of the class who are going to take active part in the public affairs of the country.

Continued on page 7

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With the Investor

The crop experts are warning up to their annual battle. Their estimates as to the total wheat yield for the west go all the way up to 140,000,000 bushels. As this is 50,000,000 better than last year, according to the figures of the Dominion bureau of statistics, Mr. Mann and the others who stake their reputations on that figure are nothing if not optimists. It all looks so much wasted mental energy with harvest so near. A great deal can happen in the interval and it is surely just as well to wait as patiently as we can to see whether anything does happen or not and then begin to figure. This much can be said with certainty that, while the late seeding prevented any material increase in the acreage, the outlook was never brighter for the crops that did go in. The weather for June and July was ideal and if good fortune continues but a little longer, the season will turn out an excellent one. Cutting has commenced already in Alberta. The first place to report the commencement of operations was Star, to the east of Edmonton, where barley was cut at the end of last week. Fall wheat will commence this week. Last Saturday Mr. Robert Ritchie of Strathcona, who made an experimental sowing of winter wheat, putting it in on May 3rd, reported the grain ready to cut. That cutting will be general by the middle of August is confidently predicted.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, director of experimental farms, who, as is well known, is no crop booster, had this to say on returning to Ottawa: "The conditions out west are most promising and are better than last year. The seeding may have been late but the farmers are catching up rapidly and harvesting will be as early as usual. The area under grain is greater than last year, especially in the province of Saskatchewan. The grain in the new provinces is more advanced than in Manitoba, but this is due to the season opening earlier."

"Canada" says: "The last spike of the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific has been driven, and it will soon be possible to travel on G.T.P. rails from the gateway of the Canadian West to the gateway of the Canadian Northwest—that is to say, from Winnipeg to Edmonton. (A glance at the map will show that the 'North west' properly so-called, lies to the north of Saskatchewan Valley). The completed section is a magnificent thoroughfare, a veritable airline of about 800 miles in length, and the economies of operation resulting from the greater hauling power of locomotives and the absence of any necessity for gradually improving the line will amply compensate for the cost, greater than was expected, of building it. Before the Western wheat crop is harvested, the link between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg, which is being built by the Dominion Government, will be completed, and then the Grand Trunk shareholders will have cause to rejoice. A yearly increasing volume of traffic will proceed from the prairies by way of Winnipeg, Lake Superior, Port William, Port Tiffin, and Montreal, and there will be a progressive improvement in the Grand Trunk Traffic returns. Later on, when the steel is laid all the way from Edmonton to Prince Rupert, there will be traffic in both sections along that section. The disadvantage of running empty trains one way will be avoided, since Prince Rupert will handle large quantities of grain going to market, via the Pacific, and it may be, that the short trans-Mexican transcontinental, the building of which is regarded as so important by Porfirio Diaz, who is the Laurier of Mexico.

The statistical report issued by the Department of Labor shows that during 1908 the total value of the buildings erected in the localities reporting was \$51,225,398. Of this the city of Toronto had contributed \$11,756,436, being, as in 1907 and 1906, the locality in which building was most active during the year.

Vancouver, with \$5,950,893, stood second; Winnipeg, with \$5,513,700, stood third; and Montreal, with \$5,062,326, stood fourth. In the previous year Montreal stood second, Winnipeg third, and Vancouver fourth, with totals considerably higher, except in the case of Vancouver. The remaining cities in which the value of building during 1908 exceeded \$500,000, were as follows:

Edmonton	\$2,549,817
Quebec	1,794,075
Port William	1,560,825
Hamilton	1,231,182
Victoria	1,230,470
Calgary	1,084,250
London	806,320
Halifax	852,271
New Westminster	600,000
Three Rivers	581,900
Winnipeg	546,248
Welland	525,000
Regina	516,656
Moose Jaw	500,000

Edmonton's total building permits for July, \$274,000, are remarkable in view of the fact that all month the carpenters were on strike and had been for a month previous. The total for July, 1908, was \$55,775, as compared with \$180,280, as compared with \$2,650 last year.

The Land Commissioner of the G.T.P., Mr. C. U. Byley, recently stated that although it is scarcely a year since the first G.T.P. townships were put upon the market a total of over 5,000 lots have been sold all of them at a very good figure, and the sales are increasing. The order in which town lots have been sold in the eight towns which comprise the branch line, as follows: Melville, Wainwright, Watrous, Regina, Telford, Biggar, Scott and Meighen. The town of Melville has probably achieved the greatest sale of lots because of the branch line that are well on the way to completion, north and south of that point. It is stated that grading on the branch from Melville to Belcourt will be completed by the end of August, and it is expected to have the steel laid in time to take out this year's wheat. The new towns to be placed upon the market west of Edmonton inside of two months are: Acheson, Spruce Grove, Stony Plain, Cravel, Dufré, Wabamun, Pallis, Gainerd, Harwood, Keston, Leaman, Mackay, Junkins, Niton, Olney, Peers, Rosevear, Thornton, Yates and Edson. All of these towns are situated in a wealthy agricultural district which is already well populated with settlers, and many of them are admirably situated on rivers and lakes. The fact that steel laying is already in progress west of Edmonton, should enhance the value of the lots greatly. The surveyors are at present at work staking out the last of these townships.

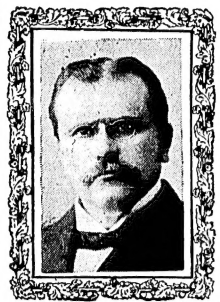
It is sometimes asked whether the oil, which there is every reason to believe will be struck in rich paying quantities in Northern Alberta, will be commercially valuable so far removed from large centres. Some information from a recent Scientific American bears on this point. We are told that the longest pipe line in the world is that which extends from the Oklahoma oil wells to New York harbor. At the present time the oil field of Oklahoma is the most active in the United States. It is estimated that the line will be put in immediate use for conveying oil over the whole

distance. The completion of the system is regarded rather as a provision for emergency and to meet the future conditions, when the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields have been depleted.

The sale of the Carmanagay township on Tuesday attracted a large crowd and that the interest in the new town of promise had not abated was evidenced by the spirited bidding, prices soaring sky-high. Corner lots sold up to \$7500, and that this is a remarkable price is evidence when one remembers that Carmanagay is yet a piece of open prairie with the grading for a railroad passing through it. Outside interests were largely represented and a lot of Winnipeg, Lethbridge and Calgary money was invested. Some Claresbolsmen were among the bidders and W. P. Teskey was a buyer also. Rev. A. B. Argue. A site was bought for a Methodist church for \$750. The total for the day's sales was \$51,000. The Barons town site was auctioned on Wednesday and \$9,000 was netted. Claresholm Review.

The largest real estate deal that was ever made in the Olds district was made on Monday last by the Central Alberta Land Company, when they sold the S. J. Craig ranch, seven miles north-east of Olds, 1020 acres at \$20 per acre, \$20,400 to W. P. Starr, of Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Starr is an Iowa man, who was brought up on a farm, and knows the value of land, as well as being a banker, contractor, lumber man, etc. We are glad to see such money come here. Olds land saw some more of your boys. Mr. Craig also received \$1000 for the growing crop—Olds Gazette.

A despatch from Stettler reads: "The opera house was crowded all day by buyers from all parts on the occasion of the sale by auction of the C.P.R.'s new townsite of Castor. The site is at the end of the track on the C.P.R. Lacombe-Moose Jaw branch. J. L. Doupe, assistant commissioner, had charge of the sale, and T. Norris, of Griswold acted as auctioneer. The two highest priced lots, which brought \$1,775, sold to Carl Stettler. Three hundred and twenty-eight lots were offered, and all but 68 were sold. The total realized was \$49,000."



HON. L. P. BRODEUR
One of the delegates to the Imperial Defence Conference.

Humphrey P. May, M.A., who has been principal of the Battelford public school for the past year, and recently received the appointment of principal of Grandin street school, Strathcona, will not accept. He has been appointed senior teacher of history in Kingston College institute and lecturer of history in the faculty of education of Queen's university.

Personal Notes

Earl Grey and party passed through the Canadian West, this week on way to the Yukon. On the return trip it is expected the Governor-General will visit Edmonton and lay the corner-stone of the new Parliament buildings.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk, will reach the Alberta Capital over the G. T. P. line in the course of about two weeks. Accompanying him on the tour are Lady Rivers Wilson, Miss Evelyn Hutton, London, Eng.; Chas. M. Hays, Miss Clara Hays Montreal; Miss Jean Adams, New York; E. H. Fitzhugh, third vice-president; John Loud, freight traffic manager; W. E. Davis, passenger traffic manager; Dr. Alex. Hutcheson, chief medical officer; H. Deer, assistant secretary, London, Eng.; D. E. Galloway, secretary to Mr. Hays, Wm. McLeod, Montreal; W. D. Holt, superintendent of motive power; J. Coleman, superintendent of car department; H. R. Charlton, general advertising agent.

There have been, at least, seven really dramatic moments in the history of Anglo-Canadian finance (says the Canadian Gazette, of London, Eng.) One of them gave Canada, for better or worse, her standard railway, the Intercolonial. Another dramatic comment set the Canadian Pacific Railway Company upon the road of financial rectitude, as interpreted by British standards, and of prosperity. And among the other dramatic moments must be placed that which drove Sir Henry Dyer from the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to make way for Sir Charles Rivers Wilson. That was in 1895; and since that time the Grand Trunk has been a success story. And it is under the stimulus of these latter successes that the Grand Trunk is moving forward to the conquest of new fields through the instrumentality of its Grand Trunk Rapids and its Grand Trunk Pacific. Born in London in 1831, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson was educated at Eton and Balliol and began business life as a clerk in the Treasury Department of the British Civil Service. For five years he was private secretary to the Earl of Beaconsfield, and subsequently to the Earl of Salisbury. He was Office for the Reduction of the National Debt and Finance Minister of Egypt. His wife, whom he married in 1895, was the Hon. Beatrice Violet Mary Monty, sister of the seventh Baron Vaux, of Harrowden. In addition to his presidency of the Grand Trunk, Sir Charles is a director of the Alliance Assurance Company, Limited; chairman of the British Electric Traction Company, Limited; director of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and chairman of the International Syndicate, Limited.

Hon. William Pugsley, Dominion Minister of Public Works, has been paying an extended official visit to Alberta reaching Edmonton on Tuesday morning. At the first of the week Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, left Ottawa for the west, and will come through to Alberta and visit the experimental farms and the principal centres. A reception will be tendered him at Red Deer on August 17. Mr. Fisher will be the third Dominion cabinet minister who has journeyed through the province this summer, Hon. Charles Murphy being the first.

A party of prominent agricultural journalists will visit the west during August, reaching Edmonton on the evening of August 20. It will include Prof. Thurston, of the Minnesota State experimental station; DeWitt Wing, associate

editor of the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago; Herbert Quick, editor of the Farm and Fireside; Clarence Stangel, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, Chicago; E. E. Flaville, editor of Successful Farming; E. S. Bagard, editor of the National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburg; F. A. Magill, managing editor of Farm Life, Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin Prince, an old-time merchant of Battelford, and a former member of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, has been appointed to the Senate in succession to the late Senator Forsey.

Mr. David Henderson, M.P. for Hutton, Ontario, one of the old guard of the House of Commons, visited Edmonton at the first of the week. Mr. Henderson first stood for parliament in 1888, at an exciting bye-election, in the course of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his first appearance in Ontario as leader of the Liberal party. The Liberal candidate was returned but later assented. At the next attempt Mr. Henderson was successful and has held the seat by increasing majorities ever since.

Mr. F. I. Crawford, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Medicine Hat for seven years, who has been transferred to Victoria, was tendered a banquet last week by the members of the Express Club, of which he was one of the founders and the first president. On behalf of the club, President C. S. Pingle presented Mr. Crawford with a handsome gold watch.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, chief medical officer of the department of the interior, Ottawa, has been in Calgary this week. He is making a very thorough investigation into the health of the Indians, and is otherwise engaged in matters connected with the department.

Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion parole officer, paid his annual visit to the Edmonton penitentiary this week.

The news of the disaster which overtook Count von Hammerstein's party in running the Grand Rapids on their way north has occasioned much regret. The Count escaped by clinging to a boulder but R. Volkosky, a young Russian, who made many friends during his stay in Edmonton, and a French half-breed, Ed. La France, were drowned.

One of the events of the year in Edmonton is the arrival of Colin Fraser with his pack of furs from the north. He reached the city at the first of the week and reports that from a fur standpoint the year has been the worst in a quarter of a century. The winter was severe and high water has made transportation difficult.

Mr. A. MacMurey, solicitor for the C. P. R. in Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. MacMurey, arrived in Calgary on Friday last, and are spending some time at Braemar Lodge.

Dr. J. L. Biggar has returned from eastern cities, where he made a special study of X ray treatment, having recently secured for use in his practice one of the most improved and advanced types of X ray machines.

Dr. M. W. McAulay has gone to Lumberton, N.S., where he will in future make his home.

Mr. J. W. Hart, who has retired from the firm of Magrath and Hart, and who will make an extended visit to the coast to Eastern Canada, was tendered a complimentary banquet at the Cecil on Tuesday night. Mr. Hart's interest in the firm has been purchased by Mr. B. A. Hoigard of Belleville.

The Farmer of the Future

Continued from page 6

of its governing class, in the almost sudden adoption of the knowledge and control of Nature as the purpose of national education and the guide of State administration.

The weariness which is so largely expressed at the present day in regard to human effort whether it be in the field of politics, of literature, of other art, or in relation to the improvement of social organization and the industrial life is possibly due to the fact that we have exhausted the old sources of inspiration, and have not yet learned to believe in the new."

"If we turn to the magazine called The World's Work we see articles running called 'The Bankruptcy of Education' by Frederick Burk, president of the San Francisco State Normal School, voicing much the same sentiments. We go clear across the continent and we find Columbia College, New York, grappling with the problems. Most of the older institutions are trying to retrace their steps. We are young and have not walked far, therefore why not walk easily and look ahead to see where we are going, for may we not formulate a method that is the best, most advanced and possibly the one others are looking for? We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that most of our recent progress has come from better education in specified lines in many callings, therefore why not help the farmer?"

It has been left to King Edward VII to recognize the necessity, or rather justice of rewarding the arts and sciences by showing that they are worthy of recognition, and placing them on more of a par as regards honors bestowed for services rendered. And our present King has done more in this matter than any previous monarch, thereby showing the broadness of his valuable perquisite, which he and his venerated mother have been so largely credited with, viz., common sense.

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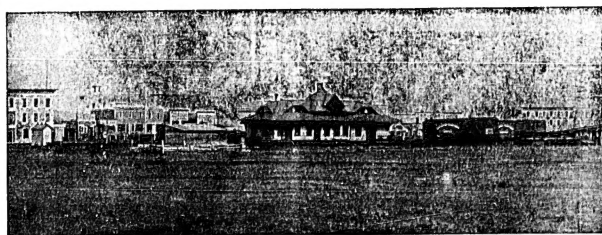
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Home and Society

(Continued from page 5)

for it from the touching eulogies of her friends that here was indeed a woman set apart and sanctified to fill a most important position in the district in which she lived.

It seems to have been her rare privilege to bless and brighten and sweeten all who came within the radius of her presence. Gentleness, modesty and Christian charity were the keystones of her character. As a wife she had few equals and to-day her children rise up and call her blessed.

With these few words of appreciation to suggest a little of the beauty of her amiable and lovely disposition, I shall recall briefly a few episodes in her only too brief existence.

Christina McPherson came to Canada from Baden, Germany, in 1880, settling with her parents, George and Eve Hodel in Waterloo County, near Elmira. In 1882 the family moved to, and located in, the Spruce Grove district, the father engaging in farming.

In 1894 the deceased lady was married to Mr. J. A. McPherson, having previously been married for one year, when her husband died leaving her with a little daughter. A year later she became the bride of the husband who survives her, and to whom she bore nine children, eight sons and one daughter, the latter of whom is at the present time a mere baby, eighteen months old.

Her parents and four married sisters, as well as her daughter by her former husband, also survive her, the sisters being: Mrs. J. J. Schell, Mrs. Joseph Sidel, Mrs. A. Ziegler, and Mrs. C. Gitzel all of the Spruce Grove district.

Mrs. McPherson while in health took an ardent interest and active part in Presbyterian Church matters, but a year ago her health began to fail, and in May last she came to the General Hospital in Edmonton, where an operation was performed, which while successful in a sense, failed to effect a cure. In the early part of June she was taken home where after much suffering borne with wondrous Christian fortitude she passed away on Friday last.

Mrs. McPherson was forty four years old at the time of her death. The English funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. McQueen of Edmonton and Rev. Mr. Woods, Presbyterian minister of Spruce Grove, and the German service by the Rev. Mr. Hagar, of the German Baptist Church, Edmonton, and Rev. Edward Wolf, of Glory Hills.

Very beautiful floral offerings came from friends far and near, including one from the citizens of the town of Stony Plain and district, and one from the Spruce Grove Liberals.

Mrs. McPherson desires to thank the many kind friends for the comforting assistance and sympathy extended to himself and his family in their sad bereavement.

The death occurred during the week in the hospital at Calgary of Mrs. Joseph Limoges of High River, a very well-known Southern Alberta woman. For eighteen years she and her husband have lived in High River. They had three children, Mrs. T. W. Robertson of High River, and two sons, all of whom have been occasional visitors to Edmonton.

At Regina Miss Mabel Reynolds and Mr. Wilmot G. Haultain, of that city and brother of Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, were united in marriage last week by the Rev. Rural Dean Hill.

The Woodcock, Ont., Sentinel-Review, says: "A very delightful little dance was given at the home of Sheriff and Mrs. Brady yesterday evening by Mrs. Brady and Mrs. H. W. Bodman in honor of Mrs. Brady's niece and grandson and daughter, Miss Smith of Edmonton, and Miss and Mr. Donoghue of Pembroke, and in honor of Mrs. Bodman's sister, Miss Atkinson of Toronto."

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McIntosh are leaving for the east August 12, going by boat from Port Arthur. Mr. McIntosh will return in three weeks while Mrs. McIntosh will spend the autumn season with friends in Montreal and other eastern cities.

The Edmonton Association of

Graduate Nurses enjoyed a rare treat on Wednesday afternoon when Dr. Helen MacMurchy, editor of The Canadian Nurse, Toronto, gave a very interesting address. Dr. MacMurchy gave the West the credit of starting the Canadian Nurse, which is practically the only nursing journal in Canada. Among other things she urged the nurses to realize their highest possibilities by doing the duty lying nearest to them, to maintain high ideals, and make themselves as worthy as possible. "Preliminary education," she remarked, "was very essential. Read great books," she urged; "keep your sympathies awakened. Our training schools cannot have too high a standard," and she emphasized a systematic course of study, the discouraging of training for the profession by correspondence. "A great deal was heard," she said, "of a nurse's duty to the hospital, but considerable less of the hospital's duty to its nurses." In closing what had been to all who had had the privilege of being present a delightful and profitable hour, Doctor MacMurchy urged the different Nurses' Associations to form a Provincial organization and be ready in a very short while to apply for legislation.

A vote of thanks was then moved to the speaker and a social half hour followed, when dainty refreshments were served.

The meeting took place in Mrs. Lee's house on Eighth street, Miss Mitchell, the President of the Association presiding.

Among those who had the privilege of being present were noticed: Mrs. Jean Blawett, Mrs. H. C. Wilson, Miss Marjorie MacMurchy, Dr. Ella Sygne, Mrs. N. D. Beck, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Newell, Miss Cowan, Miss Violet Wilson and about eighteen of the graduate nurses.

Mrs. Richard Hardisty leaves towards the end of September for the Old Country, where she intends devoting two years to the study of grand opera.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross leave early in the autumn for a trip to the Continent, probably touring principally in the south of France and Italy.

Among the Suffragettes who were arrested on the night of Tuesday, June 29th, when Mrs. Fankhurst and her followers made an onslaught on the House of Commons was the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, a daughter of Lord Abinger, and sister of Lord, the Hon. Mrs. Scarlett Sygne of Edmonton. Mrs. Haverfield has been helping Miss Annie Kenny in the West of England. She provided a stall at the Women's Exhibition at Prince's Skating Rink in May, and worked there indefatigably herself. She joined the W.S.F.U. after the great Albert Hall meeting, when nearly £7,000 was realized for the campaign. Till recently she has been Overseer of the Parish of Cannell Marsh, Dorset, and is a co-opted member of the local Old Age Pensions Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickens have been kept more than busy this week getting settled in their new residence in the West end.

A great many loving messages have been speeding to Mrs. T. F. Kelly since Saturday last, when a little son arrived to make her the proudest of mothers.

Mr. Kelly only left Athabasca last night on Friday a day too early to hear the good news, and so will have to wait until September until he can hear that a little son and heir has been born to him.

The Youngs had dropped in unexpectedly upon the Baileys just as dinner was about to be served. Mother, who was somewhat disturbed, called Helen aside and explained that there would not be oysters enough to go round, and added: "Now you and I will just have some of the broth. And please not make any fuss about it at the table."

Little Helen promised to be good and say nothing. But when the oysters were served, Helen discovered a small note that had been accidentally laded up with the broth. She could not remember any instructions that covered this contingency, so after studying the situation a while she held the oyster up as

high as she could on her spoon and piped out: "Mamma, Mamma, shouldn't Mrs. Young have this oyster, too?"

The Edmonton Women's Press Club had the pleasure this week of entertaining the President of the Canadian Association, Miss Marjorie MacMurchy, on a drive to Wednesday morning, followed by a luncheon at the Yale. Dr. Helen MacMurchy also honored the occasion with her presence. In the evening Mrs. H. C. Wilson, whose sister married Mr. Dougall MacMurchy, a brother of the visitors, had a jolly little reception in their honor, when the Press Club with a sprinkling of highly honored men-folk, and Dr. Sygne were guests. During the evening Mr. Baldwin, a new comer to town and the possessor of a fine tenor voice, delighted everyone by singing for them, and Mr. Albert Nash and Miss Violet Wilson also contributed several violin and piano numbers.

Mr. Nash plays the violin most sympathetically and is very much in demand at musical affairs. Miss Wilson is also an accomplished pianist and played several selections exceedingly well. Everyone meeting Dr. MacMurchy and her sister have been charmed with their bright and winning personalities, and it is a matter of regret that their visit was of such short duration.

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